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FAIR.
Barometer 30.04.

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March 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 83 64

March 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 93 76

7891 日二初月二

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918.

四拜禮 號四十月三英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR WAR AIMS.

Direct Appeal to German People Urged.

London, March 13.
Mr. George Barnes, the Labour member of the War Cabinet, in an interview as regards the Labour War Aims Memorandum, stated that it contained little difference as regards essentials when compared with the Prime Minister's statement of War Aims. Mr. Barnes regretted the indiscriminate sacking of all nations with the same brush as regards colonisation, which was unjust to British policy of the past century. Self-determination with us and the overseas communities had been a fact and not a mere phrase. Even respecting Egypt and India, self-determination was an ideal to be applied opportunistically or developed on the basis of education and experience. In a League of Nations lies the hope of safety for mankind. The document, however, was somewhat obscure as regards the form of sanction and the safety that depends thereon. A League of Nations should be in a position to use an economic boycott or international police to preserve peace. Mr. Barnes confessed that a League of Nations conflicted with the ideal of national sovereignty, but the ghastly alternative was another war and if civilisation was to survive it must find a means of averting war. As regards the German Colonies, he pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George had repeatedly declared that they would be held at the disposal of the conference, whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants. Finally Mr. Barnes said that he wished there had been a more direct appeal to the peoples of Germany to free themselves from militarism.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Military Measures Having Good Effect.

London, March 12.
In the House of Lords, a debate was raised by Lord Salisbury on the Irish situation. Lord Curzon stated that Mr. Duke had the unqualified support of the Government. The Chief Secretary had delayed action until the offences became criminal conspiracy against the elementary conditions of civilisation. The result of the military measures in Clare and other districts had so far been effective. Cattle-driving had ceased at Clare and the seizure of land was being prevented. Arrests were being effected without difficulty. Lord French, after his tour, reported that the measures were having a good effect, and the military would remain as long as necessary to enforce law.

Nationalist Party's New Chairman.

London, March 13.
Mr. John Dillon has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Nationalist Party, succeeding Mr. John Redmond.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Big Loss of Life.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the victims in the recent raid were 34 killed and 79 wounded. There were also sixty-six, chiefly women and children, asphyxiated, owing to a panic in an underground station. Six persons were killed and seven wounded at a hospital. The crew of one of the four-seaters brought down were burnt alive and most of the crews of the others were wounded.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Contest Between Military and Civil Power.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that although the resolute War Minister, Senor Llorente, has carried the day by having military reorganisation schemes promulgated by Royal Decree, the Premier, Senor Garcia Prieto, will probably insist on submitting these to the Cortes, in which case long and excited debates are expected. The question resolves itself largely into a contest between military and civil power, in which the Army evidently supports Senor Llorente. The hearing of the conflict upon the international situation remains uncertain.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

M. Trotsky's Intentions.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Trotsky remains at Petrograd. He is not participating in the Moscow Congress.

Deportees Under Arrest.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the deportees from Livonia, mentioned last night, are still under arrest, despite the German ultimatum.

THE RUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, March 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Budapest says that Dr. Siedler's participation in the negotiations at Bokharest is due to the fact that Austria, apart from Hungary, is insisting on frontier rectifications.

GERMANY AND THE AALANDS.

No Intention of Annexation.

London, March 12.
Germany has announced that she does not intend to annex the Aaland Islands. Their fate will be decided in agreement with Sweden.

BULO APPEAL REJECTED.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the appeal of Bulo Pasha and M. Forthner has been rejected.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Characteristic Australian Raids.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The Australian raid mentioned in an earlier communique occurred in the starlight at two points considerably apart and were characteristic Anglo-Australian affairs marked by the usual thoroughness. The enemy guns are gradually increasing and new ammunition dumps are being found. The enemy bombed our airmen but the artillery expansion is not one-sided. During the past week the superiority of our airmen has been wonderfully demonstrated. From March 1 to March 10 we crashed two machines into our lines and thirty-seven behind the German line, and brought down forty out of control, whereas only fifteen of ours did not return. Moreover, fresh records have been created for this period in bombing, reconnoitring, photography and fighting. We have dropped ten bombs to the enemy's one.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN CONSIDERING INTERVENTION.

Tokyo, March 9.
In the House of Representatives, asked whether a request had been received from the Allies to send troops to Siberia, the Foreign Minister replied in the negative and stated that an exchange of views was proceeding apace which disclosure would be untimely.
The leader of the Opposition complained that the Government was not taking the people into its confidence. He favoured military action in Russia, but the presence of Japanese might result in driving the Russians toward Germany unless it was done with the greatest precaution.
The Premier replied that no decision had yet been come to regarding the despatch of troops to Siberia and the Government was dealing with a momentous situation with the utmost care.

BRITISH CABINET HISTORY.

London, March 12.
The War Cabinet's history for 1917, issued to-day, forms a most interesting and important historical record. It also shows the tremendous labours and achievements of the Government and emphasises that the whole character of the war gradually changed last year, involving the complete transformation of the British administration and of its situation. Regarding submarine warfare the document frankly admits that if the enemy had been able to maintain the rate of sinkings reached in February last year the military operations of the Allies would have been largely paralysed. The Navy, however, was triumphant, and the document contains much to give confidence that the worst has long since passed. The document deals fully with Imperial affairs, the Imperial War-Cabinet, the War Conference and the constitutional development of India.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

London, March 12.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clynes stated that all necessary preparations were being made for rationing bread and flour if necessary, but he hoped that if great economy were exercised the rationing of them could be avoided or long postponed. He also stated it had been decided not to reduce the sugar ration.
Replying to the suggestions that the production of beer and whisky should be stopped or further reduced, in view of the food situation, Mr. Clynes stated that tonnage for brewing materials would be reduced 'forthwith' A hundred and fifty thousand tons of barley was recently taken from the brewers and maltsters and a further 200,000 tons would be saved by restricting the standard barrelage and using substitutes. He declared that under three per cent. of the 'solid food of the nation' would be used for brewing material.

DEATH OF LORD BLYTHSWOOD.

London, March 12.
The death is announced of Lord Blythswood.
Lord Blythswood was the second Baron. Formerly he was the Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell M.A., D.D., J.P. He was born in 1829 and his first curacy was at Nuneston (Warwickshire), in 1863. He became Vicar of Nonington (Kent) and later of All Saints (Derby). In 1878 he was Rector of All Souls, St. Marylebone, going from there to St. Nijas (Glasgow) 1877-89. His published works include "Order of Events in Our Lord's Second Coming" and "The Anti-Christ." His heir is Major General Sir B.B.D. Campbell Douglas.

UNSATISFACTORY GERMAN ATTITUDE.

London, March 11.
Germany states that the aviators Sholtz and Wooker have been pardoned. Britain has replied that it is not satisfied in the matter, because it is not admitted that any offence was committed. Further explanations are awaited and enquiries are being made regarding the camp to which the officers have been sent, whether they have arrived and regarding their treatment.

SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION.

London, March 13.
An important Siamese military mission, headed by Major General Phya Bhuja Jauridh, who represented Siam at the Hague Conference in 1907 and also served with the Belgian Army, has arrived in England. After visiting various centres of interest they will proceed to France. Two out of the four other Missioners were educated at Harrow and Woolwich. They stated that the rupture with Germany caused the greatest enthusiasm in Siam.

UNUSABLE SHIPS.

Paris, March 12.
The Government has contracted for the construction of a large number of vessels of a type which experiments have shown can be torpedoed twice without sinking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN RAIDS.

London, March 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians made successful raids on hostile posts eastward and north-eastward of Messines, killed a number and took a few prisoners. Our casualties were light. There is reciprocal artillery fire south-eastward of Arras and eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

THE UNPOPULAR BOLSHIEVICS.

London, March 12.
An undated message from Petrograd states: In consequence of the departure of the Commissaries to Moscow a Military Revolutionary Committee has been formed here, presided over by M. Trotsky. An anathema against the Bolsheviki was read in all the churches. Typhus in Petrograd is increasing.

ANTI-SCANDINAVIAN PROPAGANDA.

Copenhagen, March 12.
The "Dagens Nyheter" states that Baron von Rautenfeldt, ringleader in the bomb plot in Norway, has arrived in Finland in order to organise German anti-Scandinavian propaganda.

BETTER NEWS FROM GREECE.

Athens, March 12.
Evidently the supporters of King Constantine consider his cause lost. They now say that the Venizelos policy is the best for Greece. The forces of reaction have been steadily decreasing despite events in Russia and Rumania.

LIFE AND LEISURE.

Prof. Gilbert Murray on the Ideals of Education.

Prof. Gilbert Murray, speaking as Chairman of the Teachers' Guild at the Educational Conference recently said that though denunciation of the public school and the university was very popular, yet there were many people who were saying that every working boy ought to have the same education that was given at Rugby and Oxford. Here was a clash. Public schools represented the privileged classes consequently they were narrow; they represented the leisured classes, and therefore they were a little without motive. There was lacking the sting, the keen edge of necessity which made people work hard. The aim was not utilitarian, consequently the accomplishments attained were what were known as useless.
We had to remember that the Greek word for school meant leisure. The Greeks divided life into two parts—that in which you did the thing you had to do in order to live, and that which you devoted to the beautiful and to the thing which you did because you loved it. You could only get at the thing that was beautiful with the superfluity of your life.
And yet, were people with leisure better than others? Did we like some of our young men and women better when we saw them at work, or on a Bank Holiday? We had to teach people to employ their leisure in the right way. We had to get them out of the grip of the merely necessary into the region where they could follow the beautiful. To live for honour was the characteristic of a gentleman, but we only got that where there was a surplus which allowed of it.
In opening a discussion on "The Use of Phonetics in the Teaching of Speech and Sing" Miss E. Fogarty of the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art said speech was not a natural phenomenon; it was laws were laws only so long as we chose to accept them. Speech was a difficult movement, akin to dancing, writing, music, and drawing. A uniform and vigorous standard of speech was a necessity in any nation. Our theatre was perishing for the lack of such a standard. We the countrymen of Shakespeare, had not taught our young people to listen for beauty in the spoken word. We had educated them to a world of any education.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

Naval Thanks for Portuguese Appreciation.

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Consul for Portugal, has received from the Honourable Colonial Secretary a copy of the following letter from Mr. Noel Wright, Secretary to the Commodore:—
Commodore's Office, Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 102/1918 of the 7th March and am directed by the Commodore to request that you will convey to the Portuguese community through the Acting Consul for Portugal the thanks of the Commodore, on behalf of the officers and men of H.M. Navy and Dockyard, for their kind resolution of appreciation in connection with the recent disaster at Happy Valley, conveyed in the Consul's letter of the 5th March. I am etc.
(Sd.) ROEL WRIGHT,
Secretary to Commodore, The Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

vision, and they went to the picture palace and the revue.
At the meeting of the Geographical Association Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.P., said there were too many people who were highly educated on the humane side but who were so ignorant scientifically that they could not understand the things around them, and others who were trained in scientific matters but were ignorant of the general range of history. The Geographical Association believed that their study was the most convenient meeting place for the consideration of the two sides of any education.

COMPANY MEETING.

The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM)

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held this morning. Mr. S. H. Doddwell presided and there were also present:—Mr. W. L. Patterson, Mr. A. Forbes and Mr. A. O. Lang, (directors), Mr. Montague Eie (General Manager), Messrs. H. R. Thomas, F. M. Hodgson, W. R. Mansfield, V. L. Remedios, A. E. S. Alves, A. A. Alves, V. R. V. B. Dario, M. A. B. Sousa, J. Gardiner, W. Gardner, and B. M. O. da Cunha (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—As it is past the hour I will ask the General Manager to read the notice convening the meeting.

The General Manager having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The object of this meeting is to submit for confirmation as a special resolution the resolution which you have just heard read and which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held here on the 14th February, 1918. I therefore propose that the following resolution be confirmed as a special resolution:—"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Mr. A. Forbes:—I beg to second that.
The Chairman:—The resolution proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Forbes is now before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried, unanimously. That is, all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Comment by Shanghai Health Officer.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer at Shanghai, in his report for February, says:—

A sharp outbreak of cerebrospinal fever is reported from Hongkong. This disease may be crudely described as a "cold in the head" which has spread to the brain and spinal cord. Infection is got by inhaling the droplets ejected from the nose and throat of a case or more frequently a carrier of the microbe which causes it. The disease is wide spread throughout the world, cases occurring here and there; but may occasionally light up into an epidemic. An epidemic is usually limited to a particular locality. It is not, therefore, probable that a similar epidemic will now follow in Shanghai. Cases have occurred from time to time in the Yangtze Valley, but it is rarely found in the mortality figures of Shanghai. A case, however, arose a few days ago in the French Settlement but from enquiries made there was no possible connection with Hongkong. The disease is one that has assumed prominence in the army at home there being a special hospital for the treatment and study of the disease near London. The fatality is usually about 50 per cent., reducible by serum treatment to 30 per cent. Prevention is difficult on account of the numerous carriers. Recruits for the Army from Australia were reported as being freed from infection, previously causing much trouble, by sterilising the respiratory tract of those in whom the causative microbe was found by placing them in a room filled with an antiseptic steam vapour, for a short time daily until the microbe disappeared.

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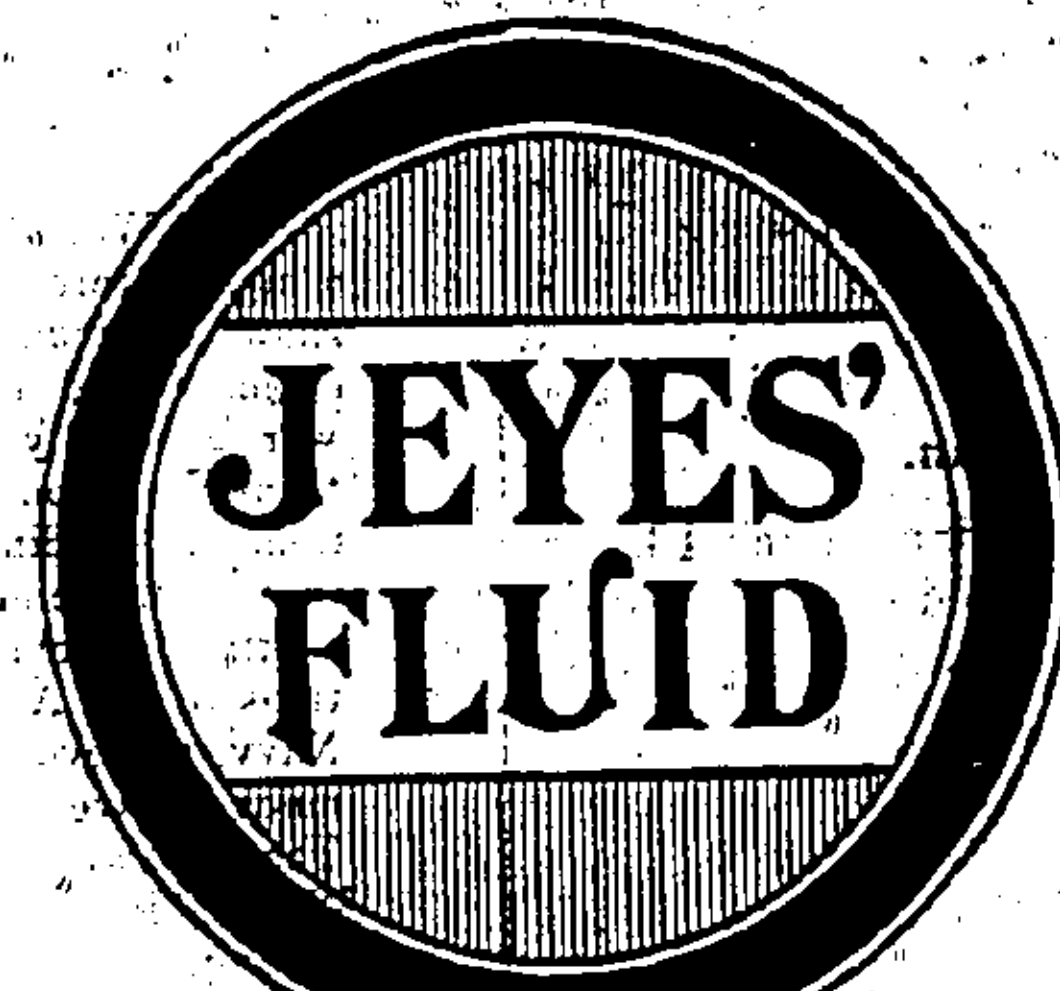
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PHONE 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Draughty Coffin.
Complaints being made of the
cold atmosphere at the Bloom-
bury County Court, the Registrar
remarked: "That there had been
colder years. Mr. Macdonald
(barrister):—There was once an
eminent lawyer who was always
complaining of cold. When he
died it was decided to cremate
him, and his clerk said, "He
won't feel the cold now." During
the cremation process the attend-
ant went to see how it was going
on, and was surprised to hear a
voice coming from the coffin say:
"Shut that door; there's a
draught."

X-Rayed Diamonds.
Prof. J.A. Fleming, in a lecture
on electricity to juveniles at the
Royal Institution revealed an easy
method of distinguishing real
diamonds from the paste articles
by means of X-rays. A real
diamond and a paste one were
placed in front of the rays of
green light, which were reflected
on a screen. It was then seen that
the real diamond was transparent,
whereas the paste diamond was
not. Sound travelled at 12 miles
per minute (the lecturer explained),
and therefore when one heard
the gunfire in France it really
took about a quarter of a hour to
travel across the space.

Shop Assistants' Programme.
The Union of Shop Assistants,
Warehousemen, and Clerks have
submitted a memorandum to the
Ministry of Reconstruction
Workers' Employment Committee
recommending limitation of hours
to 48 per week, one hour for
dinner, whether the meal is taken
on or off the premises, abolition of
 fines, the extension of the Trade
Boards Act to all employed in dis-
tribution, that no person under
16 be employed in the distributive
trade, and that there should be
compulsory attendance during the
day time at continuation classes
for all between 16 and 18, not
otherwise receiving a suitable
education.

Golf Before Grain.
The East Suffolk War Agricul-
tural Executive some time ago
decided that 60 acres of Felix-
stowe new golf links, comprising
the best wheat-growing land in
Suffolk, should be ploughed, but
the Food Production Department
of the Board of Agriculture refused
to sanction more than 19 acres
being cultivated. There is great
opposition to this attitude of
the Board by the Executive and
local agriculturists, as there is
no intention to interfere with
the greens, but only to plough
land on which no golf has yet
been played. There could, there-
fore, be no question of claim for
compensation, as suggested by
the Board of Agriculture. At a
meeting of the Executive it was
stated it was unfair to ask people
to break up inferior grassland
when the best land in Suffolk was
untouched. The Executive wished
to write to the Food Production
Department stating that if the 60
acres of links were not broken up
for the 1918 crop it would have
an unfavourable effect on public
opinion. It was also decided to
have a question asked in Par-
liament.

Girls More Efficient.
Great changes in the mental
development of the young women
of England during the past half-
century have been noted by Dr.
Sophie Bryant, whose approach-
ing resignation as headmistress
of the North London Collegiate
School is announced. An Irish
woman herself, she first came to
know the English girl under Miss
Frances Mary Bass in 1875.
"And, therefore," she said
yesterday, "my intimate ac-
quaintance with English
girls began with these girls
who had already been through
careful training." Nevertheless,
there are a great many ways in
which I see an immense improve-
ment in the effect of this training
upon them. What strikes me
very much is the improvement in
manners. There has also been a
great development of intelligence
and of the capacity for taking
hold of essential things. It has
been shown that there is not a
line of work which a woman
cannot take up, within the limits
of her physical constitution, and
during the last few years there
have been instances of women
who have taken up work which
was formerly considered men's
work."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Floods in Borneo.
The *Borneo Herald* says that record floods are reported everywhere, some places being five feet under water. At Lamag the villagers took refuge in the Government Offices. One stage of the Padas Ferry was washed away, 32 wash outs were reported between Beaufort and Tandan, and traffic was greatly impeded. The work of repair has been commenced. An incident was that H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Pearson, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Francis, on returning from a fortnight's tour, were held up at Kota Belud by the Tempasuk floods, reported to be a record for 40 years.

Tailor's Bill Tax.
Besides those taxes on food recently announced new taxes which will bring in more than £80,000,000 have been voted in France. Those relating to war profits averaging from 50 to 80 per cent, and deeds of gift come into operation at once. On April 1st new taxes at the rate of 2d. on payments of £1 will be levied. This tax will be imposed on all payments above 7s. 4d. For example, there will be a tax of 5d. on a tailor's bill of \$10, and the tenant of a flat who pays £28 on quarter day will be taxed 1s. 4d. Another tax, called the "luxury tax," is one of ten per cent on payments for merchandise, articles of luxury, and for expensive meals eaten in high-class establishments.

Battlefield Salvage.
A marked decrease in the amount of relief given in the south-east coast district from the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund has been brought about by the employment of a number of lodging and apartment house-keepers in work connected with the battlefield salvage scheme of the War Office. Material gathered in the war zone is brought over and placed in dumps, and the women sort it. Those too old for the work will still receive relief. Owing to the much larger number of holiday visitors the claims from East Anglian and Yorkshire resorts have been fewer in 1917 than in the two previous years. About half of the total of nearly six and a half million pounds which have been subscribed to the fund has been expended, mainly on naval and military relief.

Chinese Labour in U.S.
A San Francisco despatch at the end of January said:—As a result of a recent meeting here of state-wide agricultural and producing interests, in connection with state and federal officials, it may be said that the movement for bringing in Chinese farm workers, which has been active and persistent for some time, has been practically abandoned. The reason for this, it is understood, is that the Federal Government discouraged any further agitation along this line. As an alternative to the importation of Chinese labourers, the State Council of Defence will urge upon Congress the necessity of removing the restrictions against the bringing in of Mexican workmen. These restrictions consist of a tax of \$8 and a \$500 bond for each person thus brought in.

"Stale" War Workers.
The Ministry of Munitions has just published a little handbook prepared by the Health of Munition Workers Committee, in which are discussed important questions affecting the health and general well-being of the workers. The need is emphasised for adequate rest, good food, cleanliness, and healthy workshop conditions in order to maintain the maximum output. Evidence shows that "staleness" is becoming increasingly common and obvious, and this is attributed to "persistent long hours or the deprivation of weekly rest." More and more complaints are made by workers that they are "fed up" or "fair whacked." The committee suggest that the time is ripe for a further substantial reduction of hours in munition work, and that this can be accomplished without any material reduction in output. Sunday labour should be discouraged, and work before breakfast is held to be a mistake.

Japan's War Industries.
Field-marshal Kawamura, and Generals Oeaki and Otani, both Military Councilors, left Tokyo on Monday night (25th ult.) on a tour of inspection of official and private munitions factories. On Tuesday (26th ult.) they inspected the Military Arsenal at Nagoya, and visited Osaka. The Generals will visit the Kawasaki and the Mitsubishi Dockyards in Kobe, the Military Arsenal at Himeji, the Naval Arsenal at Kure, the Military Arsenal at Hiroshima and Kokura, and the State Steelworks at Yawata. It was expected that the military magnates would return to Tokyo on March 9th.

Children and Religion.
The Headmaster of Rugby, Rev. A. A. David, speaking at the Teachers' Christian Union Conference at the Y.M.C.A., said that the unattractiveness of religion was perhaps often due to some reminiscence of early repression.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Officers' "British Warm."
The Army Council issued its 10th instruction of this year recently. It deals with the substitution of the drab pea jacket for the officers' great-coat during the continuance of the war. In all lists of kits and outfit wherever the great coat is mentioned it will be understood to mean "drab pea jacket" (coat, British warm), but officers who now possess great-coats may continue to wear them.

Small-pox in Tokyo.

Two cases of small-pox occurred recently at D. Saka Maohi, Hongo, Tokyo, both victims being children under five years of age. They were immediately sent to the isolation hospital in the same street and their homes were disinfected. Two other cases were reported in the same street next morning, one of the victims being a young woman of eighteen and the other a 2 year old baby. All the people in the street have been ordered to undergo vaccination.

A Wide-Open Town.
"They think it's going to be a wide open town, eh? You just publish this. There's going to be an eight-ton weight right on the centre of the lid. And around the edge of the lid there will be 11,000 anchors to make sure it doesn't slip off even a tiny bit. There are 11,000 men on the force, and they're going to keep that lid down with weights, nails, screws, glue, paste and ropes." So spoke the new Commissioner of Police with regard to New York's Morality.

American Bandman's Imprisonment.
The American bandman who is undergoing three years' imprisonment at Nagasaki as the result of a conviction for manslaughter is reported by the *Nagasaki Press* to have received a remittance of ¥200 from his friends. With this money he has paid the expenses of the trial and a balance of ¥50 he has presented to the family of the victim as part payment of the sum of ¥3,700 which he was ordered to pay as compensation. It is reported that the prisoner has promised to make remittances to the family after his release from imprisonment.

in its name. "God will be angry with you was a most unfortunate way of putting things to children. Morals were drawn from almost every incident in the life of Christ, and stories from the Old Testament showed God as threatening or destroying. The fear of God was a very easy thing to teach to children as God taught it in Old Testament days to men and women. But could children bear it? Ought they to be expected to bear it? Religious pictorial art, and particularly the ordinary representation of our Lord's person, seen by children, did not convey the impression of His character that we most desired it to convey. There was too early an insistence on the sufferings of our Lord. Installments of the Truth were presented to children before their minds were ready to receive them.

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GOLD-MINING IN KOREA.

Extraordinary Proceeding by Prospectors.

Some time ago gold was discovered by one Pak Yunkil of Fusan and a Japanese named S. Isoda of Masan, at Wabohsan, Chongmyon, Tongnai District, near Fusan, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The two men asked the Government-General for permission to work it, and having obtained permission, attempted to start the enterprise, but finding that the land belonged to Mr. Ohyoung Keishan of Sechikdong, Seoul, they asked his consent to it. Mr. Ohyoung, however, refused, because the land contained the graves of his forefathers. He at once informed men bearing the surname of Ohyoung through-out Korea, numbering more than 130,000, of the affair. All of them took the same attitude as Mr. Ohyoung, and the problem has become difficult of solution. On the 3rd inst., a strongly worded letter urging Mr. Ohyoung to acquiesce in their request was received by him from Pak and Isoda. Greatly enraged, Mr. Ohyoung hurried on the 15th inst. to the place, where his kinsmen in Tongnai and Yangsan had assembled, and showed a threatening attitude. Although they were dispersed by the police, their opposition to the mine-owners is becoming stronger. The *Seoul Press*, which attributes Mr. Ohyoung's attitude to the "deep feeling of deference entertained by Koreans

towards the graves of their forefathers." The trouble would seem to be caused rather by the lack of respect of Japanese in Korea for the rights of Koreans. The Government-General apparently grants a licence for gold-mining on application, it being understood, of course, that the Government will have its share of the profit of any such enterprise. But Mr. Isoda thinks that to secure such a licence gives him the right to dig in somebody else's land and sends a strongly worded letter about it when the owner objects. The fact that the ground contained the graves of the Ohyoung ancestors only aggravates the outrage. It is pity that, after nearly a decade of Japanese administration, the Koreans should have such an opinion of the way their rights are protected that they should assemble in large crowds to prevent a man armed with that they conceive to be the Government's authority from digging a mine in another man's ground. And whom were they threatening? If it were Messrs. Isoda and Pak, it seems a case for their removal by the police rather than that of the Ohyoung clan. The reference to Messrs. Isoda and Pak as the "mine-owners" by the *Seoul Press* is very significant.

A Generous Gift.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore has most generously offered Rs. 5 lakhs for war purposes. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAYINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. Marty, Rene Salle, Successors, has from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. Lepicque & Co., the ss. "Hanoi" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. Marty, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise. The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. Lepicque & Co., 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 950. P. A. Lepicque & Co., Messrs. A. R. Marty, Rene Salle, Succrs, Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

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THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both inclusive. By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.



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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Conditions in Russia remain at the moment in an unsatisfactory state of flux, which is, we suppose, what is to be expected for some considerable time yet. From the rather conflicting reports which come to hand from day to day it would appear that the country is just now passing through a period of indecision in which anything may happen. True, a Peace Treaty has been signed with Germany, but the circumstances in connection with that act are rather peculiar. In the first place, the Treaty was signed by a mere element in Russian politics, possessing no rightful authority to pledge the nation to its contents; while in the second instance, the signatories did not even take the trouble to acquaint themselves with its terms before appending their names. This latter fact would suggest that they did not attach undue importance to their action, but rather had in mind reconsideration of the whole matter pending the ultimate ratification of the document. At any rate, in the interim certain factors have been disclosed showing that the Bolsheviks are not by any manner of means the sole representatives of Russian thought on the grave problems that lie ahead.

One of yesterday's wires contained important expressions of opinion to which the Allies would do well to give ear. Dr. Dillon, who is admittedly one of the greatest living students of Russian affairs, speaks of the Germans already having secured the support of important financial and social interests in the now-distracted country, their schemes even aiming at a re-establishment of the Monarchy. But he goes on to speak of the possibility of the Entente thwarting these proposals, declaring that influential active elements would be overjoyed if the Allies came to the aid of the Russians. Then follows a plea for Japanese intervention, the former prejudice against which, we are told, has now largely disappeared. This is a development in the situation to which we think too much importance cannot be attached. All along, we have felt that the Bolsheviks were, in the end, likely to overstep themselves. They are, after all, only one faction in Russian affairs, and it is as well for the future of the country that they are not being allowed to have things all their own way. So much is evident from the fact that Moscow is in other hands and that its present occupants are prepared to resist any Bolshevik intrusion. It is not without its interest, either, to know on the authority of Dr. Dillon that many of those who now side with the Bolsheviks would turn over to the other camp were they safeguarded from danger within.

It is, of course, difficult to extract the real facts from the tangled conditions which appear to exist, but we can at any rate feel sure that it will be a long time ere things straighten themselves out in this unhappy land. It would seem equally certain that Germany is not to have things absolutely her own way in Russia, whether the Peace Treaty is confirmed or not. Russia is a huge country to conquer; in some senses she is unconquerable; and we should not be in the least surprised if the Germans find that the final outcome of their activities in this land recoil on them with bitter results. However revolutionary a people may be, the instincts of self-preservation are strong in all men, while vengeance is ever distasteful to a nation liberated from long oppression. It is to be hoped that the Entente Powers will even yet contrive to make the most of the Russian situation, if for no other reason than to put a stop to further enemy penetration and conquest.

Cycling Dangers.

Of recent years cycling has become a very favourite pastime with the Chinese, the number of machines in daily use having enormously increased. Now, cycles are very admirable things when properly used, but under the management of some people they become a positive nuisance and are not a little dangerous. This is the case at Kowloon, where any day of the week one can see a horde of mad cyclists careering up and down the main roads. It seems to be the one ambition of certain Chinese, and sailors when in Port, to become trick cyclists, and while it is no doubt very amusing to watch them from a safe distance, their antics occasionally lead to accidents. Many times it has happened that these cyclists have lost control over their machines, and either collided with one another or else got mixed up with rickshaws carrying passengers to or from the Ferry. In view of the increasing number of inexperienced persons who sway from one side of the road to the other on their mismanaged mounts, it is time the Police took further action to control them, otherwise there may well be a serious accident one of these days. The public, and especially children, must be protected against the dangerous lunatics who for a few cents hire a bicycle and make general nuisances of themselves. More prosecutions are badly needed.

Hawking Nuisance.

There are all too few decent open spaces in the central district of the Colony for the Police to allow those who have to be spoiled by numbers of hawkers, who, setting up their portable stalls, carry on their noisy calling. The space opposite the City Hall is not particularly charming, especially with that unwholesome fountain in the middle of it, but at the same time, its appearance is not improved by the hawkers who collect there whenever the back of the constable on duty in the vicinity happens to be turned. Strict supervision is exercised over these gentry in regard to selling their wares in certain prohibited streets—streets, it might be mentioned, which are mainly populated by Chinese. It is therefore all the more mysterious why more attention is not paid to those who hawk in this European locality. This practice is considerable on Saturdays, when large numbers of Chinese visit the Museum. Then it is that crowds of sellers of peanuts, sweetmeats and other toothsome dainties, gather outside the City Hall until the place resembles a fair, and a roaring business is done. Europeans who have occasion to make use of Queen's Road at this spot would feel grateful to the Police if they would take action in the matter.

Mr. Redmond's Successor.

No surprise will be occasioned at the unanimous appointment, as Chairman of the Nationalist Party, of Mr. John Dillon, in succession to the late Mr. Redmond. The new Chairman has ever been a most enthusiastic Home Ruler, and has championed the cause in many parts of the world. For many years he was the stormy petrel in Irish politics, and it will be recalled that he once suffered imprisonment for his share in the "Plea of Campaign." His name has also been associated with very many exciting scenes during Irish debates in the House of Commons. He comes to the head of the Irish Party late in life, for he is close on seventy years of age, and we may depend upon it that with a more mellow outlook on affairs he will exercise that spirit of moderation in his counsels which the present situation calls for. At a most momentous stage in the Irish question he takes the helm, and we trust that it will be his experience to see his country led into those paths of peace and harmony towards which the best intellects of Ireland are at the moment seeking to direct it.

DAY BY DAY.

CHARACTER IS FOUND IN THE TORRENTS OF LIFE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz and the appointment of Admiral von Capelle as German Naval Secretary.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 32.041.

Mothers' Union.
The Corporation of the Mothers' Union will be at St. John's Cathedral on Monday March 25th at 11 a.m., and not on March 19th, as stated on printed card.

Quarantine.
The following telegram dated the 13th March, 1918, has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Swatow:—"Quarantine on arrivals from Hongkong for cerebro-spinal fever."

Hospital Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals is to be held on Friday, 15th inst., at noon, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Zoroastrian Charity Fund, \$100. To Tasi Chapel, \$43.71; A Patient per R.W.E. \$30.

Catholic Mission.
We are informed by Bishop Prassin that the Rev. Father Patrick Devine is unable to come to Hongkong to conduct the Special Mission at the Catholic Cathedral. The Rev. Father J. M. Fraser has, however, very kindly consented to take the place of Father Devine. The Mission will last for a week, and will commence on Wednesday, the 20th inst., instead of on Sunday as previously announced.

Persistent Hawker.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. L. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with hawking within market limits. It was stated by Sergeant Major Roylance, of the Police Reserve, that the man had been before his Worship on the 22nd of last month, when he was fined \$10. Defendant was hawking in exactly the same place yesterday. His Worship fined defendant \$10, or, in default, one month's hard labour.

Chinese Clergyman's Death.
The Rev. Fok Tsing-shan, the Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, died on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Fok has been for over forty years a preacher and for nearly twenty years the Pastor of St. Stephen's Church. A very large congregation attend the Church and have greatly appreciated his devoted ministrations. His has been in failing health for about two months; but his death came as a great shock to his many friends, as he resided in his Church on the 6th inst. The funeral service will be held to-day at St. Stephen's Church at 2.30 p.m. and afterwards at the Pokfulam Road Cemetery.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. P. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Equipment Parades.
All ranks in the Colony, including—Exempts and Medical Exempts are required to attend with their respective units. They may attend in full. Attention is drawn to Orders of March 12 and 13. Units will report at Headquarters Club as set out below:

Friday, March 15.—At 5.30 p.m. all men of Platoons 1 to 8 who have not previously attended.

Monday, March 18.—Staff, Mounted Police and Ambulance Platoon.

Tuesday, March 19.—Band and Bagpipers and Drummers.

Wednesday, March 20.—All ranks who have not previously attended.

Superintendents and Inspectors.
An informal meeting of all Inspectors is called by the D.S.P. for Monday, March 18, at 5.30 p.m., at Headquarters Club.

NO MIRACLES.

Admiralty and Its Plans.

We are engaged in a naval war on which the destinies not only of Great Britain but of the Empire depend, and it would be a misfortune if the nation were to assume that because a new First Sea Lord has taken office miracles may be looked for, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd. Disappointment would only occur if such expectations were entertained.

War at sea is governed by certain definite principles, and they can only be ignored at a price—overwhelming disaster. Governments may change personalities, but the principles persist. If Nelson were alive to-day I doubt whether the war by sea would have followed any other course than it has followed. Recall two incidents in the life of the great admiral.

At one period of his career he flew his flag in the Channel, suffering badly from sea sickness. His task was to watch Napoleon's preparation of the invasion of the British Isles. His instinct prompted him to take the offensive, and he did so. He regretted to the day of his death that decision and the loss it brought. Later, the blockaded Toulon for over two years.

In those days the weaker fleet on the defensive was not in the favourable position which the Germans occupy to-day. There were no long-range guns protecting the ports; there were no mines, destroyers, or submarines, and the most active imagination had not conceived the idea that men could fly through the air, sending back warnings by wireless telegraphy of any offensive measures which might be in process of development. On the other hand, the ships which Nelson commanded at Toulon—about one-third of the British Fleet—were of wood, and even if struck by shell, did not sink. In any event they could be replaced. The men-of-war of to-day is constructed of steel and a lucky torpedo from destroyer or submarine, or a fortunate shot from a coastal fort may settle its fate. It takes over three years to build a capital ship, two years a light cruiser, and nearly as long to complete a destroyer. Consequently, the risks attending offensive action are greater to-day than they were.

I have heard it remarked that Admiral Jellicoe did not give the country "much of a show." That criticism points to complete ignorance of the character of naval power and its limitations. I do not anticipate that the new First Sea Lord will give the nation a better "show" than his predecessor for the simple reason that no man, however keen his fighting edge and, however anxious to defeat the enemy, dare ignore the permanent factors governing war by sea, or the Fleet's responsibility to the Army, with its long and exposed lines of communication.

Ships cannot fight forts. The short German coast-line is studded with forts, as the Belgian coast is also fortified. It is the universal experience at sea that in such conditions the stronger fleet can do little or nothing without the cooperation of military force. It is a common error to speak of the Navy as one arm and the Army as another; the Army is the extension of the sea-power of a maritime country, and its cooperation is essential ashore if the Navy is to fulfil its mission. The Navy is to fulfil its mission in other words, compel the enemy to fight. The admirals who flew their flags during the last great war had to maintain their blockade in patience during weary months, because the country did not possess the military power which could have driven the enemy ships to sea or circumstances did not favour such a course. To-day we possess an army which, including Indian and Dominion troops, exceeds 6,000,000 men. But that army has never been employed as the extension of our sea-power in the sense illustrated, for instance, by General Sir George Aston, B.M.A., in his studies of amphibious war.

Our military strategy may have been influenced by events beyond our control, but it remains a fact that we have never possessed what

Mr. Lloyd George in his last speech described as "an Army of marauders"—an army to be used as the projectile of the Fleet, and discharged at the weakest point on the enemy's front by surprise. The Japanese, in their two wars, were more fortunate, as were the Americans, which forced the Chinese fleet out of Port Arthur and Weihaiwei; the American army compelled the Spanish fleet to leave Santiago, to accept overwhelming defeat by sea; the Russo-Japanese War is of such recent date that it is hardly necessary to recall that Japanese troops, and not Japanese seamen, captured Port Arthur, evicting the Russian fleet. The sea controls the land, as our experience is showing, but the limitations of naval power exist, and apply not only to the German bases, but to the Belgian coast.

There is also the other naval war—that of the small ships. It is being prosecuted by the enemy under advantageous circumstances, because his main fleet is quiescent, and he can employ, consequently, all his small craft, until his "selected moment" for battle comes. Owing to the collapse of Russia, the Germans now have at their disposal a larger number of destroyers and light cruisers than at any previous attacks (a) on convoys, (b) on our exposed East Coast, and (c) on our military communications. If the nation anticipates that because a fresh First Sea Lord has taken office, and a new Staff is to be created, there will no more "unfortunate incidents" it will be deceived. They are the inevitable penalties exacted as the price of admiralty. We have always had to pay that price, as the history of our contests with the Spaniards, the Dutch, and the French attests. Losses are far more certain to-day than ever before, because steam and the torpedo have conferred on the weak fleet no mean advantages—an exaggerated element of surprise. It might be imagined from much that is said and written when such events happen that the Navy had failed to realise the highest expectations of the nation. As to that suggestion, let it be remembered that so long as the war lasts not only is invasion, but starvation, a possibility. Before the peace was broken, many persons considered both a probability. At that time the submarine was declared to be "little more than a toy," and mines were regarded lightly.

Several months ago I suggested that by April next the submarine menace would have ceased to worry us owing to the measures which the naval authorities had in preparation. Although details are necessarily very confidential, naval officers are confident of the issue of this war of small craft. At present our seamen are handicapped by the lack of efficient resources. The Grand Fleet requires its "fringes," and this secondary war has to be conducted with such vessels—destroyers and others—as remain available after meeting Admiral Beatty's requirements. But, as the First Lord of the Admiralty recently announced, the Navy has under weigh a larger programme of naval construction than at any previous period in British history. Most of these orders were placed many months ago, as shipbuilders know, and from now onward the delivery of ships from month to month will increase. Policy depends upon resources; a tailor cuts his coat according to his cloth. There is every reason to anticipate that the months which lie ahead of offensive operations against the enemy's submarines and light craft will be carried out with increasing success if the new Board of Admiralty, as the nation must hope, possesses the knowledge and experience to use the resources provided. On that matter, there should be no doubt, for the Admiralty has accumulated an immense amount of knowledge of the ways of the U-boat. But let there be no mistake on one point—sea command is costly. No Board of Admiralty can give the nation a guarantee, first, that raids on convoys will not take place; secondly, that tip-and-run excursions to the coast will not occur on dark nights; and, thirdly, that the enemy may not attempt military raids, landing a comparatively small army, or several small forces, on the

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Under the heading "Let's All Go to China," a Home paper says:—"It makes one's mouth water nowadays to read how cheaply one can live even now in China. A chicken costs sixpence, pheasants are sixpence half-penny each, mutton is three pence a pound, and only a little while ago people were still getting coal at four-and-sixpence a ton!" The last item is possibly a misprint. But all the same, what a lot people at Home will swallow about China!—N.C. Daily News.

A bulletin communicated orally on December 25 to all unit commanders of the American Army in France to their men, and posted on the bulletin boards, describes the savage brutality in which the Germans indulged when the American trenches were raided. It was as follows:—"After a raid by Germans on one of the trenches held by American troops a lone sentry of—Infantry was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been surprised by an overwhelming force of Germans and must have been so killed after capture. Such brutality is familiar to old soldiers who have served against savages in the Philippine campaign."

Imbeciles who spread harmful or silly rumours should either be muzzled or made to wear a badge says the Straits Echo. A big "L" would be suitable. When a passenger steamer was nearing Penang from a foreign port a little while ago, the rumour started somehow that it was forbidden to bring silver coins into the settlement, and quite a number of passengers threw their money overboard rather than risk being heavily fined, a fate which this nonsensical rumour said awaited them.

There is no country in the world which is not going to be forced by the war to face problems which it had got into the way of regarding as insoluble. Those who in past years have read volume after volume on the problem of the future of the negro in the United States, and have usually been brought out of the discussion very much where they went in, will be particularly interested in the way in which the war is likely to press forward the problem of black America. There are more than ten million negroes in United States and the negroes, like the whites, are being conscripted. More than three quarters of a million negroes are already drafted. What will be the effect on the negro troops of their experience in France? What will be the effect on their people at home? That it will be far-reaching no one may doubt. It is not only in labour conditions, but in social conditions that service with the forces of the Entente must bring new factors into play. It is a good sign that the secretary of Booker Washington's Tuskegee Institute has been appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. It is an even better sign that one of the most conspicuous of the New York reviews should write:—"The Southern white profit by the labour of the black and he gives service in return. The negroes of the South, we may well believe, are better off than they would be in a black republic. It does not follow that they are so well off as they ought to be. It does not follow that the whites are performing to the full the obligation they owe." All over the world after the war there will be bills to meet which few expected to see presented in our time.

War is a matter of surprises and hazards, governed by certain immutable principles, and the nation does an injustice to the Fleet and underestimates the measure of its success, if it ignores these principles, misreading, or failing to read at all, the doctrine based upon the history of naval warfare stretching back through the ages to the heyday of the Empire of the Mediterranean, which existed when our forefathers thought themselves well served if their ships were armed with

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	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 3,000	SAT, 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
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SHIMO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSIA MARU	18,000	10th May.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.

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TIENSIN	Hulchow	15th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	19th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
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Boerce	Java & M'sar	in port	16th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe
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Sorakaria	Java	13th Mar.		
Tjipanas	Java	27th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 19th Mar. at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 22nd Mar. at noon.

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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 19th Mar. at daylight.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 20th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Allied Shipping Losses.

According to an announcement of the German Government, the total tonnage of Allied and neutral vessels sunk by the German submarines since Feb. last year reached 1,958,000, being 10.7 per cent of the vessels navigating in the blockaded zones.

Interesting Shanghai Petition.

Application for directions as to the mode of the service of a petition was made in the Mixed Court on March 1 in a case in which the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is suing the Austrian Lloyd to recover £18,886.40 due on a bill drawn on the Bombay branch of the defendant firm and purchased by the plaintiffs prior to the war.

Chief Officer's Death.

We regret to report the death, at the General Hospital on March 3, of Mr. T. R. Sayle, chief officer of the Indo-China S.S. Esang. A native of the Isle of Man, he came to China as a boy and joined the service of the Indo-China S.S. Co. in 1908. For the past five years he had been employed in the river steamers as chief officer of the Kutwo and Suwo, having held temporary command of the latter vessel on two occasions. He was seized with a paralytic stroke on board his ship on February 23 while speaking to the Marine Superintendent, and never recovered consciousness.

Long-Distance Wireless.

The French Ministry of Marine was informed recently that some stations in the southern hemisphere had received signals sent out by the big wireless station brought into use by the French Navy a few weeks before. This station, the construction of which was begun in the spring of last year, enables communication to be kept up with ships throughout the Northern Atlantic, and with convoys leaving American waters for Europe. It has given great satisfaction. The length of the waves emitted can be easily varied to distances between 9,000 and 90,000 ft. The new station was set up on the Atlantic coast and finished in six months.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. E. E. Moore, chief officer, Wenchow, has gone chief officer, Kweichow. Mr. J. Pugh, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Hupeh. Mr. J. McAlister, acting chief officer, Kweichow, has gone second officer, same ship. Captain A. Torrible, from reserve, has gone master, Tientsin. Captain H. A. Wavell, of the Tungting, has gone master, Sinkiang. Captain W. Benson, of the Sinkiang, is on leave. Captain J. A. Mculloch, supernumerary, Fatsan, is transferred to Bombay. Mr. J. Edwards, chief officer, Hupeh, has gone chief officer, Wenchow. Mr. E. T. Evans, second officer, Kweichow, has gone second officer, Fatsan. Mr. W. Lumsden, second officer, Fatsan, has gone second officer, Huichow. Mr. W. Peplow, second officer, Huichow, is on reserve. Mr. H. Langvass, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Feiching. Mr. J. Bremer-Hanson, chief officer, Feiching, has gone chief officer, Hsintah. Mr. A. C. Wilson has been appointed second officer, Kwangtsh. Mr. H. J. Zahn has been appointed second officer, Hsintah. Mr. A. McIntosh, from leave, has gone second officer, Changwo. Mr. F. M. R. Carter, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tungwo. Mr. E. B. Smith, from leave, has gone chief officer, Esang. Mr. T. R. Sayle, chief officer, Esang, is deceased. Mr. C. Alexandre, chief officer, Wingsang, has gone chief officer, Kwaisang. Mr. E. L. Hurley, from reserve, has gone second officer, Taisang. Mr. W. H. Crisp, chief officer, Kwaisang, has resigned. Mr. J. G. Davies, second officer, Longsang, has gone chief officer, same ship. Mr. W. Lutkin has been appointed second officer, Longsang. Mr. G. W. Wright, chief officer, Hsintah, is on reserve. Mr. E. Walker, second officer, Hsintah, has gone chief officer, Hsintah. Mr. J. H. van den Berg, chief officer, Hsintah, has resigned. Mr. J. Hudson has been appointed chief officer, Hsintah. Mr. R. Adamson has been appointed second officer, Hsintah. Mr. J. Wilson, chief officer, Taisang, has resigned. Mr. W. H. Crisp, late Indo-China, has been appointed the third master of the Department of Chinese.

NOTICES

Telegraphic advice from the San Francisco office of the China Mail & Co. states that the s.s. CHINA left that port for the Orient on Tuesday, March 8th, 1914.

FLOWER SHOW.

Splendid Display at the Public Gardens.

The annual Flower and Vegetable Show, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, opened to-day at the Botanical Gardens, when the customary display of gorgeous flowers and well-grown vegetables was seen. It had first of all been decided to hold this year's show in the City Hall, but owing to the incidence of spotted fever it was deemed unwise to thus encourage a crowded indoor gathering, and the old venue, where there is healthy breathing space for all, was again resorted to. The gardens, a show ground in themselves, make an ideal site, and, favoured by fine weather, there was a large attendance of visitors this afternoon. Speaking of the show itself, there is nothing but praise to bestow; for it is certainly the best that has been seen in the Colony, considering the exceptionally trying season, with cold winds and an absence of rain. Comparing the display with that last year, which was, by comparison, an ideal season, it was one which does all the growers great credit, and the wealth of blossom told of careful and painstaking attention. The record of the Society's shows reveals that there is a fast growing interest taken by Europeans here in horticulture, and it is a feature worthy of every encouragement. In the matter of entries there was only a slight falling off from last year (a record year), there being nearly 950 entries sent in by 61 exhibitors. Pot plants from the Peak district showed an increase of nearly fifty entries over those of a year ago, and it was extremely noticeable that the quality was generally higher than the exhibits from the lower levels. This was especially apparent as regards Marguerites, Clarkias and Liriodendrons. It would be well-nigh impossible to single out any exceptionally outstanding class in the Pot Plants sections, for all were of a very high order of merit, and what was pleasing to see, staged to the best advantage. Out Flowers showed a slight increase in numbers, and here again quality was high.

There were small decreases in the vegetables sent in from the Peak and lower levels, for which the season must be blamed. Flowers naturally lend themselves to better care than vegetables, but growers must have given no little time and attention to have raised such high class produce as was staged. Many exhibits would have done credit to a Home show, where the difficulties and trials experienced in Hongkong are a minus quantity. The collections were really splendid, and other high classes were cauliflower, peas, carrots and cabbages.

There was also a slight falling off in the number of entries for the general classes. The table decorations were in the main, extremely artistic, the first prize winning effort well deserving the award. One noticed, however, that there is a tendency to crowd the tables too much, for it should be borne in mind that the decoration is only to supplement the table appointments and not to crowd them off. In the displaying of cut flowers however there was an improvement even on last year.

The work of judging, which was by no means light was carried out by the following:—

Pot plants (Open).—Mr. H. W. Looker and Pte. Hill.

Pot plants (Peak).—Mr. F. C. Butler and Pte. Austin.

Vegetables.—Mr. W. J. Tatcher and Sergeant Jackson.

Out Flowers (Open).—Mr. W. J. Tatcher and Pte. Austin.

Out Flowers (Peak).—Mr. A. Nicol and Pte. Hill.

General Classes.—Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. F. C. Butler, Pte. Hill and Pte. Austin.

The table decorations were again adjudicated on by all the judges.

A special word of praise should be given to Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, who undertook the onerous duties of Hon. Secretary at short notice and discharged them in a manner highly capable.

Not only the Society but the public

owe him thanks. The other officials were:—President, Mr. H. W. Looker; Treasurer, Mr. L. N. Lee; Committee, Messrs. A. Nicol, C. Ormiston, W. J. Tatcher, T. E. Pearce, Commander C. W. Beckwith, A. Nicholson, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Aubrey. The show is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Henry May).

The following were the donors to the prize fund:—
H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., Maj. Gen. F. Ventris, G.O.C., Commodore H. G. Sandeman, R.N., Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Sir R. Ho Tung, Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Oba Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, L. N. Lee, H. W. Looker, N. J. Stabb, C. D. Wilkinson, T. E. Pearce, B. Bato, T. C. Downing, E. Ormiston, J. W. Taylor, W. L. Patterson, A. H. Harris, H. L. Dowbiggin, G. C. Moron, H. Hancock, H. W. Bird, Ho Kom Tong, Choo Po Sien, Wong Kam Fak, Lung Yau Po, S. G. Newall, A. Nicol, C. E. H. Beavis, A. H. Skelton, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. E. G. Murray Scott, Mrs. A. M. Dalsiel, Mrs. D. Templeton and Mrs. W. J. Hill.

During the afternoon the band of the 18th Infantry rendered an enjoyable programme of music. Special mention should be made of the fact that tea was supplied by the Hongkong Hotel, who generously gave half of the receipts to War Charities.

PRIZE LIST.
The following was the prize list:—

Pot Plants.
(Open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardens).

Marguerites.—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston, 2, Mr. Chun King Yau.

Nasturtiums.—1, Ladies Recreation Club, 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Salvia.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club, 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Annuals, or plants raised from seed the same season (excluding nasturtiums).—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston, 2, U.S.B. Club.

Three pots of flowering plants.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Antirrhinum.—1, Lady Ho Tung, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Azalea.—1, Sir Paul Chater.

Begonia.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Carnations.—1, Mr. Chan King Yau, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Dianthus.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, 2, Ladies Recreation Club.

Cactus Dahlias.—No award.

Peony Dahlias.—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

Other Dahlias.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Heliotrope.—1, Mrs. Jordan, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Larkspur.—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

Maiden Hair Fern.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Ferns (distinct varieties).—No award.

Freesia.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

Geraniums.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Ladies Recreation Club; highly commended, Mrs. Stabb and Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Mignonette.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

French Marigolds.—1, Mrs. Jordan, 2, Mr. Chun King Yau.

Pot Marigolds.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Dwarf Nasturtiums.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

Petunias.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Ladies Recreation Club.

Pansies and/or Violas.—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston, 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Phlox Drummondii.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Primula.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Roses.—Award of Merit, Sir Paul Chater.

Viola.—1, Mrs. Stabb, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; h.c., Mrs. Jordan.

Verbena.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Mrs. C. Makham.

Tropaeolum Canariensis.—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Liriodendron.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Clarkias.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

(Peak Gardens Only.)
Marguerites.—1, Mr. H. W. Looker, 2, Mr. W. Sinclair, h.c., Mr. L. N. Lee.

W. Looker; 2, Mr. H. W. Bird; h.c., Mr. N. L. Watson.

Flowering plants other than annuals, excluding marguerites.—1, Mr. L. N. Lee; 2, Mrs. Newall.

Petunias.—1, Mrs. E. O. Newall, 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

Antirrhinum.—1, Mr. L. N. Lee; 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

Azalea.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

Cactus Dahlias.—1, Mrs. Gale, 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

Peony Dahlias.—No award.

Other Dahlias.—Award of merit, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Ferns, distinct varieties, excluding Maiden Hair ferns.—No award.

Freesia.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung, 2, Mr. N. L. Watson; h.c., Mrs. Ede.

Geraniums.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair, 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Heliotrope.—1, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2, Mr. N. L. Watson.

Larkspur.—Award of Merit, Mr. A. H. Harris.

Pot Marigolds.—1, Mrs. Aubrey, 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

French Marigolds.—1, Mrs. Gale, 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

Maiden Hair Fern.—1, Mrs. Ede, 2, Mrs. Murray Scott.

Mignonette.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson, 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

Verbena.—1, Mrs. B. M. Dyer, 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

Pansies and/or Violas.—1, Mr. H. W. Looker, 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Phlox Drummondii.—1, Commodore Sandeman, 2, Mr. N. L. Watson.

Roses.—No award.

Liriodendron.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. E. M. Dyer.

Carnations and/or Picotees.—No award.

Dianthus.—1, Mr. H. W. Looker, 2, Mr. L. N. Lee.

Vegetables.
Open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardens.

Collection of Vegetables.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

French Beans.—1, Mr. Chun King Yau, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Beets.—1, Mr. W. Hardwick, 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

Brussels Sprouts.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mrs. G. M. Shaw.

Cabbages.—1, Mr. Evan Ormiston, 2, Mr. Chun King Yau.

Califlowers or Broccoli.—1, Lady Ho Tung, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Carrots.—1, Mr. A. Nicol, 2, Mr. W. Hardwick.

Celery.—1, Mr. W. Hardwick, 2, Mr. Chun King Yau, h.c., Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Leeks.—1, Mr. A. Nicol, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Lettuces (cabbage).—1, Lady Ho Tung, 2, Mr. Chun King Yau.

Lettuces (cos).—1, Mr. Chun King Yau, 2, Mrs. G. M. Shaw.

Onions.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

Paraspr.—1, Mr. Nicol, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Peas.—1, Mr. A. Nicol, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Potatoes.—1, Mr. A. Nicol, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Radishes.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mrs. G. M. Shaw.

Savoy Cabbages.—1, Mr. A. Nicol, 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Tomatoes.—1, Mr. A. Nicol, 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Turnips.—1, Lady Ho Tung, 2, Mr. Chun King Yau.

Marrows.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

(Peak Gardens Only.)
Collection of Vegetables.—1, Mrs. Ede, 2, Mr. J. Scott Harston.

French Beans.—No award.

Beets.—1, Mr. H. W. Looker, 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Brussels Sprouts.—1, Mr. A. H. Harris, 2, Mr. H. W. Looker.

Cabbages.—1, Mrs. H. W. Bird, 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; h.c., Mr. Harris and Mr. J. Scott Harston.

Tomatoes.—1, Mr. A. H. Harris, 2, Matilda Hospital.

Turnips.—1, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, 2, Mr. J. Scott Harston.

Vegetable Marrows.—No award.

Special Class for Banbarb.—award of merit, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Cut Flowers.
(Open to all, except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardens.)

Cut Flowers (six distinct varieties).—1, Ladies Recreation Club, 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

Sweet Peas.—1, Mr. Nicol, 2, Sir Paul Chater.

R-d and/or Pink Roses.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 2, Mrs. Stabb.

Whites and/or Yellow Roses.—No award.

Roses (any colour).—1, Mrs. O. Makham, 2, Mrs. J. J. Harrington.

Carnations and/or Picotees.—1, Sir Paul Chater.

Cactus Dahlias.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Peony Dahlias.—No award.

Other Dahlias.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

Mignonette.—1, Mrs. Jordan, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Nasturtiums.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

Pansies.—1, Sir Paul Chater, 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Viola.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club, 2, Mr. Evan Ormiston.

(Peak Gardens only)
Sweet Peas.—1, Mr. H. W. Looker, 2, Mrs. Newall.

Red and/or Pink Roses.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce, 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

White and/or Yellow Roses.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Roses (any colour).—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Carnations and/or Picotees.—Award of merit, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Cut Flowers (six distinct varieties).—1, Mrs. Ede, 2, Mrs. Newall; h.c., Mrs. Griffin.

Cactus Dahlias.—No award.

Peony Dahlias.—No award.

Other Dahlias.—No award.

Nasturtiums.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson, 2, Mr. L. N. Lee.

Pansies.—1, Mr. H. W. Looker, 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Viola.—1, Mrs. Aubrey, 2, Mrs. Newall.

Mignonette.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson, 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

General Exhibits.
(Open to all).

Two ladies' flower sprays and two gentlemen's button holes.—1, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, 2, Miss V. Scanlan.

Cut Roses.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

Wedding Bouquet.—Award of merit, Mrs. J. J. Harrington.

Vase of Cut Flowers.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, 2, Mrs. O. Makham.

Basket of Cut Flowers.—1, Miss June Looker, 2, Miss Ormiston.

Table Decoration.—1, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, 2, Miss Scanlan; 3, Mrs. Dewsbury.

Display of Cut Flowers.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, h.c., Mr. A. Nicol.

Single Daffodils.—1, Mrs. Griffin, 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

Double Daffodils.—2, Mrs. H. W. Bird.

Group of Bulbs.—Award of merit, Mrs. H. W. Bird.

Flowering Plants.—1, Mr. A. H. Harris, 2, Mr. A. Nicol; h.c., Mrs. D. E. Clark.

Challenges Cups.
The winners of the Special Challenge Cups for the most prize-winning exhibit in the various classes were as follows:—

Pot Plants (open).—Mr. Ho Kom Tong (Mignonette).

Pot Plants (Peak Gardens only).—Mr. A. H. Harris (Heliotrope).

Vegetables (open).—Mr. A. Nicol (Leeks).

Vegetables (Peak).—Mr. H. W. Looker (Leeks).

Cut Flowers (open).—Mr. A. Nicol (Sweet Peas).

Cut Flowers (Peak).—Mr. H. W. Looker (Sweet Peas).

LETTING A GODOWN.

Case Resumed this Afternoon.

The case was continued at the Summary Court this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Shin Yee-him and Shin Yam-lon, sued the Exile Garage Co., for the sum of \$864 for the rent of a godown.

The proprietor of the Exile Garage Co. stated that he and the first plaintiff went to see the godown which was situated in Wanohai Road. Plaintiff first asked him what he wanted the godown for and defendant replied that he required it for storing old motor cars or possibly doing some repairs. On this occasion defendant did not go right through the building but he saw it at a later date. Some time later, he would not just say the day, he went to Lok Hing's shop to arrange about the rent of the ground floor. The first plaintiff was busy as he was going to Canton so he was referred to the second plaintiff. Defendant asked him if he could move his cars in first and then arrange about the rent afterwards. He replied that this would be all right. Defendant accordingly gave instructions to have the cars moved in. Some time later the second plaintiff called at his garage and defendant told him that he was busy then but that he would go to his shop to see him at a later date, which he did, when he saw the second plaintiff who told him that the rent of the whole godown was \$240 and taxes and the rent of the ground floor \$140 and taxes. Defendant told him that that was too much for what he required the building for and he offered \$100. This was not accepted. He told them that if they liked he could move out at a week's notice if they got a tenant for the whole building. This was not agreeable. About a fortnight later a bill was presented to him for \$240 and taxes. This was for the whole building. He returned the bill and said that he did not take the whole building and he wanted a bill for the ground floor only.

His Lordship said there seemed to have been some misunderstanding. Mr. Ellis might have thought the rent was \$140 and taxes, but when he was presented with a bill for \$240 and taxes at the end of the first month he ought to have known what the rent was then. If he did not want to pay it he should not have remained in occupation. He suggested that the matter should be settled by Mr. Ellis paying \$140 and taxes for the first month, and \$240 and taxes for the following two months. Plaintiff agreed to this.

Plaintiff agreed to this.

Plaintiff agreed to this.

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A COMING CONCERT.

Professor Papini and Party.

Hongkong music-lovers will have an opportunity of enjoying classical selections of the lighter order on Tuesday, March 19, when, in the Chamber of Commerce room at the City Hall, a concert is to be given by Professor Papini (violinist) and M. Pamiel (celloist), assisted by Professor Danenberg at the piano. Professor Papini and party have been making a tour practically all over the East, and this is their first visit to Hongkong. They have just come from Shanghai, where they had a big success. The programme will contain individual items, as well as trios, and one feature which has contributed to the success of the little party is that the pieces selected, while of a classical character, are of the more popular order. It should be explained that Professor Danenberg has offered to undertake the duties of pianist owing to the fact that the member of the party usually performing in this capacity is ill. Booking is now open at the Anderson Music Company's stores.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent

writes as follows:—

An official report from Chan King-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army to Fukien, states that Admiral In Wai-man has arrived at Foochow from Shanghai and after a secret conversation with the Tsuchun he left at midnight on the 9th, along with the cruisers Hoi Yang, Ying Shui and Shin Wo. Their destination is unknown.

Five elegantly dressed persons, all securely bound up and escorted by a number of soldiers, were seen passing through the streets of the inner city. It is said that they have been arrested in connection with Ching Pih-kong's murder.

It is rumoured that a certain M. P. has received a letter from a friend, a naval official in the Northern Squadron, stating that most of the commanders of that squadron have shown inclination of joining the South. The M. P. has replied that they will be welcomed in Canton.

Commander Sun Hung-ying has reported that a detachment of Lung's troops is marching to West Lam, on the Kwangsi border and that their aim is to capture Shin Hong. Ldk Wing-tung has sent an officer with a letter, requesting Chak Wong, the Defence Commissioner of Shui Hing, and Li Lu-hon, the Civil Governor, to cooperate with him commander on the western front.

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WAR FOR WAR'S SAKE.

Public School System the
Root of the Evil.

Speaking at the King Alfred School Society's meeting at University College recently, Mr. Lowes Dickinson said that he grew more and more convinced that the world was much more wrong with its head than its heart. People lived, and preferred to live, in an amazing state of muddle-headedness.

The English public school was in its way one of the main roots of war, because the whole atmosphere of social environment was one of active, pertinacious, unreflecting competition, as near to war as it was possible to get in peace time—the atmosphere of the football field. He was not saying that it was not better to work off war feelings in games rather than in real war, but what made it so easy to go to war was that everyone had at the back of his mind the notion that fighting was a natural occupation, and that we fought for victory, there being no other reason about it. The contest was for the sake of the contest.

What kept war going in the modern world was the presence of this unreflecting passion, which could be tapped at any moment, and the existence of enormous armaments that only required a touch to precipitate people into war. All classes of society were equally susceptible to this violent, instinctive movement, as the present war had shown.

"I used to think that business men attempted to seek interest," said Mr. Dickinson. "I find I did them an injustice. They are as sentimental as schoolboys. They are, indeed, grown-up schoolboys, who do not think or reflect about the major affairs of life."

Instancing disboned thought, Mr. Dickinson said that it was absurd to say that the Germans should not go to colonies because they had native colonies. "The natives are not the property of the Germans," he said. "The natives are the property of the world. The natives are the property of the world. The natives are the property of the world."

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHY.

The Alphabet Difficulty.

Japan having an alphabet which does not suit any other language makes it difficult to telegraph in this country except in Japanese. In a European country one may generally telegraph in any reasonable tongue at the ordinary rates, but in Japan such telegraphy is a distinct accomplishment and must be paid for accordingly. On the other hand, a Japanese cannot telegraph abroad, even to his own country, in Japanese. But this very fact should make the acquisition of the European alphabet an ordinary thing in Japanese telegraph offices, especially as messages in that alphabet are subject to a special rate, and a pretty high one too. But as little care is taken that mutilations in English telegrams are the subject of constant complaint, important cables often being disfigured out of recognition. Some time ago we received a complaint regarding a telegram from abroad, which was marked "correction to follow." For seven days no correction came, and on making inquiries, the receiver was invited to order the re-cabling of the whole message at a cost of about ¥100, it being unreadable as it was. The other day we were shown a telegram which read, "Telegrams what awake available for cargo without abating gills lighters at Kobe." This was supposed to be in plain English. It is true, the receiving office was in one of the smaller ports—not that that is an excuse for incompetence to fulfil an undertaking. But here is a Press telegram received from Tokyo on the occasion of Baron Mogata sailing for home: "Mogata, prize sailing Howard (awarded) American expression appreciation on hospitality accorded mission." "Howard" is an insult to the "northern port."

Japan's Chronicle.

NOTICES.

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ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

In future mail for Hongmoon with be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on other days as at present.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:— Parcel not over 5 lbs. 50 cents. Do. 7 lbs. \$1.50. Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; all manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full names and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for sale supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 3.30 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Abraham, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 a.m.; Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Antau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shatin.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 14, 12h. 10m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over Tongking and slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary, and fresh breeze will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.38 inch against an average of 4.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Book.	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooka.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. March 14, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds	Weather.
					D'lon. Force.	
Vostock	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Khabarovsk	5a					
Kobe	5a					
Kochi	5a					
Nagasaki	5a					
K'angina	5a					
Oshima	5a					
Naha	5a					
Ishikima	5a					
Borin Is.	5a					
Whalewhale	5a	30.32	34	79	nne	1 b
Hankow	5a					
Ichang.	5a					
Kiukiang	5a					
Changsha	5a					
Shanghai	5a	30.31	41	94	nne	6 r
Shanghai	5a	30.27	40	100	nne	4 r
Guang P.	5a	30.14	50	86	ne	4 r
Amoy	5a					
Swatow	5a					
Taihu	5a	30.12	55	90	e	2 o
Taihu	5a	30.04	55	n	4 o	
Taiwan	5a	30.01	57	n	4 b	
Kobe	5a	29.98	58	n	4 o	
P'lores	5a	30.04	59	n	7 o	
Canton	5a	30.14	55	80	n	2 o
H'kong	5a	30.07	57	89	nne	1 o
Gap Peak	5a	30.05	55	93	nne	2 o
Macao	5a	30.05	55	93	nne	2 o
Wuchow	5a					
Pekhoi	5a					
Hohow	5a					
Phuilen	5a	30.15	59	85	nne	2 b
Toumau	5a	30.04	66	nne	6 o	
C. St. J.	5a	29.91	73	nne	6 o	
Aparr	5a					
Dagupan	5a					
Manila	5a	29.84	72	96	ne	1 o
Legapi	5a	29.78	73	94	o	0 o
Taipei	5a	29.84	75	91	o	0 o
Haito	5a					
Burigao	5a					
Guam	4.25	29.89	73	ne	2 b	
Lauzan	6					